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WORLD'S BANTAM-WEIGHT
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WILDE-MOORE CONTEST DESCRIBED.

Papers to hand by the mail give full accounts of the match for the world's bantam-weight championship in London, on July 17th, between Jimmy Wilde and Pat Moore, the American, who was the holder. As announced in the cable, Wilde received Mr. Eugene Corri's decision on points at the end of a fierce contest. The men had to make 11 lbs., and the wonderful Wilde, who is well under eight stone, was giving over ten pounds away to the best bantam the United States could produce.

Some of the critics express surprise at the decision and think that Moore won, but most of us will be content to accept the verdict of Mr. Corri, who is probably the most experienced referee in the world. Mr. Stephen Black, amateur boxing champion of South Africa, writes in the *Daily Express*:

By seeing old courage Wilde held on and stayed out the fight, to receive a surprising decision. He was fought to a standstill by a boxer who has the most puzzling foot-work and effective defense possible to imagine. Young Abraham used to be called "The Dancing Master." Pat Moore is the real dancing master, for his feet move so nimbly, but effectively. Wilde was certainly puzzled by Moore's curious methods, and many times missed badly. He fought a superb, amazing last round, and this undoubtedly influenced the decision; but, again I say, Moore had the better of a battle that will live in the pugilistic annals of England. Before the men faced each other, betting was 3 to 1 on Wilde, with odds of 5 to 1 offered that the contest would not last ten rounds. After four rounds the odds veered, and towards the end Moore was favourite.

SOCIAL ARRAY AT RINGSIDE.
There was an extraordinary social array at the ringside, which vividly recalled the pre-war splendour of the Paris ring. The presence of the Prince of Wales had a most stimulating effect on the audience, and when he arrived with his brothers, Prince Albert and Prince Henry, the house burst into a clamour of loyal applause. General Pershing, too, had a royal reception, and occupied a seat in the royal box. Around the ring I observed celebrities by the score—Lord Lansdowne, Lord Dunsborough, Mr. Solly Jay, Lord Alfred Bute, Sir Henry Dalglish, Mr. George R. Sims, Mr. Bottomley, and a party of prominent sportsmen. Alice Delysia was there, radiant and beautiful. In all, more than 18,000 people saw the contest. It was not until ten o'clock that the contest began. Wilde looked fitter and bigger than I had ever seen him before, and his amazing recovery in the last round proved that he was fit to fight for his life. No weights were announced, but Moore apparently made the bantam limit comfortably.

On the other hand, Mr. Arthur Pollen says in the *Evening Standard*:

It was at once the longest and the shortest hour and a half that many there had ever known. At the end of the sixth round several who thought themselves good judges gave Moore two, at most three, more rounds in which to win. The heat seemed to have combined with Moore's terrific punching to have broken the little Welshman altogether. It looked as if the Albert Hall verdict had been right, but the referee seemed preposterous. Then came the first and most dramatic surprise. In the seventh round Wilde had regained his pace, was dodging, feinting, covering and jumping clear as if his opponent had scored nothing in the previous round. More than this, it was obvious that Wilde was getting much the best of it. He was boxing—his friends as well as his enemy were to think him better. Of course, he had led the attack from the first, and he led to the last. Even in the sixth round, when our hopes went low, it was Wilde who was after Moore most of the time, not Moore after Wilde.

From first to last it was clear in this, as in all other of Wilde's fights that I have seen, that whenever his business is to attack or to defend, to finish or to gain time, it is Wilde's method to impose his own strategy on his opponent. One had been taught to expect that, even in an extremity, Wilde's defensive would be offensive.

THE TABLES TURNED.
In the ninth round, following the spirit and pace of the Welshman's work was so astonishing that one wondered if the tables had not been turned with a vengeance. Then the fortunes of war seemed to change again. And in the 18th round Wilde, with a bleeding nose, seemed three or four times to pause and stagger, as if it was beyond his powers to avert from himself the fate he had dealt out to forty previous opponents. In the 19th round Moore tried his very hardest to win. He rushed Wilde twice, employing a kind of dancing gait, his arms swinging almost wind-mill fashion. One felt he would have liked to have yelled: It was a manoeuvre—he had employed once or twice before, each time with some success. Obviously the Welshman could not judge the kind of attack that was coming, nor its direction. He had been driven to cover each time and each time had been hit once, twice, thrice and severely. But by the 19th round he had measured the value of these tactics. He covered as before. Clearly Moore thought that once again he had got him. But this time it was Wilde, not Moore, who scored. It was the supreme instance of the third element that we had come to see. Just when things were at the worst, when defeat seemed a matter of a moment, the mastery, which only such a moment could make possible, appeared. The round ended with Wilde very cleverly escaping defeat. How many saw that he had almost secured the knock-out that is the unquestioned proof of victory!

WILDE THE MASTER.
It was, of course, the events of the penultimate that made possible the most astonishing round of all, the twentieth. From the first to the last of this Wilde was all over his man. The American, who in the previous three rounds had seemed incomparably the stronger, who if he could not in fact knock Wilde out

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SINGAPORE FINANCIER
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF
TRUST.

The preliminary inquiry into the charges of criminal breach of trust preferred against Mr. Harold Latham, arising out of his public examination in bankruptcy—at which Mr. Justice Woodward passed some serious strictures upon the conduct of Mr. Latham—was continued before the Third Magistrate, Singapore, on August 28th. In the event of conviction, the matter of bail was discussed at the outset, and this was fixed at \$2,000. Mr. E. S. Manasseh standing as bail.

Before proceeding with the case, the Deputy Public Prosecutor raised the point that the principal complainant, Capt. Wisnes, a sea captain, was absent from the Colony and therefore would not be able to attend. He had been to prosecutor about four days ago on his arrival in Singapore and given a statement of what he intended to say in court. He left the Colony the next morning, and before departing, told the prosecutor he might return within the month of September, failing that, after three months. Mr. Seth would like to know whether his learned friend would insist on the Captain's presence in the lower court, if he gave an undertaking that if the Captain could not attend the next sittings, he would get a special assize fixed for the hearing of the case, as seen the Captain came, which would be later than the end of the year.

Mr. Knowles, for the defendant, agreed to the suggestion, and the case proceeded. The chief witness called was Mr. G. C. Valpy, assistant official assignee, who produced the records dealing with Mr. Latham's statements of affairs and public examination and quoted extensively covering the whole ground traversed during the public examination of debtor.

Cross examined by Mr. Knowles, witness said he thought accused's present position was due to loss on two or three share ventures, "extravagant" drawings, lack of supervision, and failure in balancing accounts.

The Deputy Public Prosecutor put in copy of the statement made by Capt. Wisnes, after which accused was charged that between September, 1917, and June, 1918, he, being entrusted with certain sums, \$28,925.98 belonging to Capt. Wisnes and \$42,236.48 belonging to Capt. Jorgensen, did commit criminal breach of trust with respect to the said property.

Reserving his defence, accused was committed to take his trial at the Assizes.

WHY NOT WELCOME BACK
THE GERMANS?

THEIR INFLUENCE IN EGYPT.

In a letter to *The Times* discussing the causes of Egyptian unrest, "Bimlashi" says: "The main source of the disease has, I submit, been omitted—namely, the German origin of Egyptian, and for that matter other, unrest."

No resident in Egypt or student of Egyptian affairs can have failed to notice the intimate connection existing between the agitator, professional and otherwise, in Egypt and the Germans. The associates of the late Khedive were, to a great extent, German or of German sympathies. The late Mustafa Kamel, the protagonist of the so-called Nationalist movement in Egypt, was purely and simply a tool in German hands. His newspaper office was established next door to, and in close association with, the German agent, Count Bernstorff, and the notorious Baron Max Oppenheim. Again, the majority of the members of the Turkish Committee of Union and Progress, many of whom were in close liaison with the German agent in Cairo and Alexandria, were German. The Pan-Islamic League was full of German influences. Wherever and whenever there has been agitation or disturbance it has usually been possible to find the hand of Germany behind it. The octopus of German finance before the war had already begun to envelop the country in its tentacles, and methods of permeation were continually being employed, since the war German agency to some extent has been scotched, it has not been killed.

was palpably safe from being knocked out himself, was most unrecognisable, slow, hunted, unable to attack, almost unable to defend. And there was Wilde, fresher, quicker, more aggressive than at any previous stage. Moore is physically of a splendid type. His figure of merit—his the armour-makers say of steel plates they put on battleships—was just too much for Wilde's factor of penetration. But though Wilde could not knock him out, his lightning lefts to the chin, so swift and sudden that Moore could neither dodge nor guard them, had done their work. Moore was beaten, but he could keep his feet. And he kept them through these last three dreadful minutes.

It was, in all respects, a really great fight. Looking back and forgetting for the moment the drama of one's hopes and fears, it is easy to see that it was Wilde's fight from the beginning to the end. Of fair hits on vital points that told and did their work, he must have scored two or three. Moore's one. It was indeed only Moore's very greatly superior strength and weight that saved him from what had befallen the greater part of Wilde's previous opponents. And it was his superior strength and weight that led one again and again to think that he was getting the best of it when really he was not.

A CHALLENGE.

Kid-Dancing of Manila, who is now in the Colony, challenges any Feather or Light-weight boxer in the Colony (no one barred). Teddy Neal (Young English) preferred. Dancing has a big following in Manila, having fought Big Cortez, Jack Dalton (1), Young Probascio, etc., Dalton (1) is considered the best American Light-weight in the Philippines, but Dancing took his measure.

CURING HIDES.

WHOLESALE DEALER SUMMONED.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. L. Smith, a Chinese was summoned for storing and cleaning hides at No. 7, Sai On Terrace, without a licence from the Sanitary Board.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appearing for defendant, said his client's firm was one of twenty firms which were large wholesale dealers in cow-hides, and it was not the practice of the Government to issue licences to these people. He had seen Mr. Gibson, the Head of the Sanitary Department, and had been informed that no licences would be issued. The Board did not object to hides imported from Amoy and Swatow, being cleaned, but objected to hides purchased at the local slaughterhouse. His instructions were that his client only dealt in imported hides, which, during the dry season, had to be salted to prevent rotting. This was done inside the building, and when a retail dealer purchased some of the hides he took them outside the premises and cleaned off the salt. It was, therefore, not the fault of his client but that of the retail dealers. His client was ever ready to get a licence if the Board would grant it.

Sanitary Inspector Wood stated that the cleaning of hides was not allowed within a certain area.

Mr. Shenton replied that his client did not cure the hides. It was the retail dealers, and they had licences. His client had not infringed any regulation, as no licence was granted to him, and, therefore, there were no conditions.

The case was remanded.

CHINESE YOUTH AND INDIAN
CONSTABLE.

A ROW IN SPRING GARDEN LANE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with assaulting Indian P.C. B332.

Complainant stated that at about 11.45 p.m. on Tuesday night, while he was on duty in Spring Garden Lane, he noticed a crowd of Chinese surrounding a house in which there were some sailors. He ordered them to disperse, whereupon defendant said: "You—damned fool, you have no business here." Witness seized defendant, who thereupon abused him and snatched his whistle. Another man seized witness's wrist, while a third threw his truncheon against the wall and broke it. The men then ran away, but he chased defendant and arrested him.

The defendant stated that it was the constable who assaulted him and used abusive language.

Sergeant Cockle stated that every night a crowd of Chinese collected at Spring Garden Lane and jeered at the girls. If a policeman interfered he was simply laughed at.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$5 and bound him over in a personal bond of \$50 and a security of \$50 to be of good behaviour for six months. If the security were not forthcoming he would have to go to prison for 14 days.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
BLASTING POWDER.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of blasting powder and a fuse.

Defendant was found on the Tai Po Road, by an Indian constable, carrying a parcel containing the powder and fuse. When asked where he got it, defendant replied that he bought it from a man at Yau-mai. This man, however, proved to be a myth, and then the defendant told the constable he got the powder from a boatman. Enquiries showed that there was no such boatman as described by the defendant, who then changed his story to the effect that a contractor gave him the powder to use for blasting purposes.

The contractor, when questioned, denied this, adding that he had no permit for blasting, only for removing stones, and, therefore, there was no necessity for him to stock the powder.

Defendant stated that a man whom he did not know gave him the powder.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$20.

THE PIRACY THAT DID NOT
OCCUR.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the caretaker of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's launch at Shamsipo was charged with stealing three electric fans belonging to the Company, while two other men were charged with receiving the stolen fans on their junk.

This is the case of the caretaker who, with the object of diverting suspicion from himself, is alleged to have circulated a rumour that the launch had been pirated. Mr. Lindsell remanded the case, as the Company desired to instruct a solicitor.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.
INTERESTING EXPERT EVIDENCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the hearing was continued of the case in which eight Chinese are charged with being members of a Triad Society.

Mr. Mok Lai Chee, Headmaster of the Morrison English School, an authority on Triad Societies, gave expert evidence, describing the significance of the symbols found on the defendants' premises. One of the account books was divided into two sections—one recording the names of the old members and the amount of their subscriptions; the other section dealing with members on the waiting list. One page contained the quantity of melon seeds given to each member. These melon seeds were used in connection with the admission of new members that was to say, if the Committee picked up only a certain number of seeds the new candidate would be admitted. The man would then have to pay a sum of money corresponding to the melon seeds picked up. The Chinese characters *Hong Wan*, found in the account books, were the name of the Triad Society and an expression of either good luck or fate. A disc used by the Society as a chop contained numerous characters, all pointing to the fact that this was a Triad Society. In the centre of the chop was a triangle with the word "Ga," which was used when appealing for subscriptions. The words *Dai Lu* were only used by the officials of the Society, and meant that if a member of a lodge left and entered another he would have to pay *Dai Lu*. The meaning was very obscure; it might mean anything. The man whose name appeared seventh on the list had to do a lot of work for the Society, practically do menial labour. The subscription lists showed that when a feast took place, each member had to subscribe cakes, melons, oil, joss-sticks, etc. A quotation on the chop meant: "When the Heavens stop the earth ceases." That, however, was not a classical quotation, although it bore a special significance.

Mr. Smith remanded the case.

GIRL DRUGGED AND
KIDNAPPED.TAKEN TO MACAO AND OFFERED
FOR SALE.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. Leo Long, notto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, made an application on behalf of the Canton authorities, for the extradition of a Chinese charged with kidnapping a girl.

It appeared that the girl, who is 18 years of age, was living in a village beyond the New Territory with her parents. One evening a widow invited her to her house to assist in some sewing, and the girl went. At the widow's house lived her brother, who immediately fell in love with the girl. He offered her a drugged cup of tea, and when the girl drank it she fell down unconscious. The widow, it is alleged, then assisted her brother to convey the girl to a junk, where she was imprisoned and taken to Macao.

On the way the girl screamed out for assistance, and the man pointed a dagger at her and threatened to kill her. He also forced her to drink a cup of tea which was drugged and she was rendered unconscious. At Macao the defendant rented a cubicle and then informed the mistress of the house of ill-fame there that he had a pretty girl for sale. The girl was inspected, a bargain was struck, and arrangements were made for the removal of the girl. One afternoon, however, while her captor went out to make some purchases, she escaped into the street. Greatly to her surprise, and pleasure she met her brother and told him everything. The couple went to the Governor of Macao and informed him of what had occurred, but the Police there were unable to capture the defendant, who escaped to Hongkong. The girl followed him to Hongkong with her brother, met her former captor, and had him arrested.

The case was remanded.

ALLEGED WOMEN SMUGGLERS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of 50 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of forced opium labels.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, appearing for the defendants, applied for a short remand on nominal bail.

The Police pressed for heavy bail on the ground that the women were extensive smugglers. The sum of \$2,000 was suggested.

Mr. d'Almada stated that his clients would not be able to furnish such heavy bail, and, as a consequence, would have to remain in prison.

Mr. Smith fixed bail at \$2,000 for one defendant and at \$1,500 for the other.

BARON MAKINO RETURNS FROM THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SOME INTERESTING JAPANESE VIEWS.

JAPAN WILL HOLD SHANTUNG TILL CHINA NEGOTIATES.

[SPECIAL TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

One of the most brilliant statesmen in Japan—Baron Makino, Japan's second delegate at the Paris Conference—was in Hongkong yesterday, together with a party of other officials, comprising Dr. S. Tachi, Professor of the Tokyo University, Mr. E. Fukai, Director of the Bank of Japan, Mr. L. Kimura, First Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. H. Arima, Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lt. Col. S. Hata, Capt. Nishikawa, Mr. T. Ide, and Mr. S. Abe. The party arrived by the *Shidzuka Maru*, from the vessel was moored, Mr. E. Suzuki, Japanese Consul-General, went on board and escorted the visitors to his residence in May Road, where they spent a quiet day. Baron Makino and the Japanese Consul-General called at Government House during the day, and were obliged to refuse an invitation to dinner owing to the departure of the *Shidzuka Maru* yesterday evening.

Baron Makino's name will always be associated in connection with the Peace Conference, with the fight he made on behalf of Japan's claim to racial equality. It will be remembered that at the "great reformation," as it is considered in Japanese circles, Baron Makino said that Japan would raise the question again before the Council of the League of Nations.

The Baron is now 58 years of age. He is the son of the late Mr. Okubo, one of the leading statesmen during the earlier period of the late Emperor's reign. He was educated solely in Japan. A voyage which he made to America and Europe with his father, over forty years ago, had a great effect on the young lad, who even in his early years showed a good grasp of foreign affairs as they concerned the land of his birth. Makino has been in the service of the Japanese Government all his life. About 15 years ago he entered the Diplomatic Service, being appointed Japanese Minister at Vienna. When Marquis Saionji became Premier some years later, Makino was recalled to Japan, where he became Minister of Education and, afterwards, Minister for Foreign Affairs, which latter post he held till four years ago. Since then he has been a member of the Diplomatic Council of Japan, the body of ten men that virtually governs the country's policy in peace and in war. The friendship which sprang up between Marquis Saionji and Baron Makino, when the latter was invited to join the former's Liberal Club, is stronger than ever to-day, for the Marquis was the head of the Paris delegation, and had the fluent-speaking Baron to assist him in advocating Japan's rights at the greatest conference in the world's history.

A reporter of the *Daily Press* called at the Japanese Consul-General's residence on Peace Conference questions. "He was informed that the Baron was indisposed to grant a personal interview, but would endeavour to answer a few questions through his First Secretary, Mr. L. Kimura. Our reporter was able, therefore, to obtain the following representative Japanese views, in expressing which Mr. Kimura more than once sought the opinion of Baron Makino."

Questioned first as to the personal of the Japanese delegation, of which he had not informed us, Mr. Kimura said that the head of the Delegation was Marquis Saionji. The others who signed the Peace Treaty with Germany on behalf of Japan were Baron Makino, Viscount Chinda (Ambassador in Paris), Mr. Matsui (Ambassador in London), and Mr. Ijima (Ambassador in Rome).

"The Marquis is a life-long friend of M. Clemenceau," continued Mr. Kimura, "and, in spite of the French Premier's dubious duties as President of the Peace Conference, I know that on at least three occasions the Marquis called on him at his residence, and was closeted with him for a long time."

"Perhaps," ventured the reporter, "that was the reason why Japan was so successful in the Peace Conference?"

"They were great friends, that's all. From Japan's viewpoint, because he had the privilege of being in such close touch with the Marquis, much more so than some others at the Conference."

"Can it be said that Japan is satisfied with the results she obtained from the Peace Conference?"

"No, Japan is not quite satisfied, but the same thing can be said of nearly every country represented. Each country had its own views of its rights, and in the present-day world it would have been very strange indeed if these views did not conflict with those of some other country. The discussion of these numerous disputes—you will understand that it was absolutely necessary to have unanimity on all the important points—made the conference the most wonderful occasion in history, and very few indeed in the world will realise what it involved to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the demands of so many countries."

"Aren't we straying somewhat from the point? What I should like you to tell me is, why Japan is not satisfied. What exactly Japan asked for that she did not get?"

"I am coming to that. What I want to show you is that no country represented at the Conference had its own way, and Japan can rightly be said to have done no better and no worse than any other Power."

"You will, of course, admit that your statement is only a matter of opinion?"

"Exactly," replied Mr. Kimura, "everyone is entitled to express an opinion, and I am giving you mine. It was a case of give-and-take all round. Demands were made and withdrawn; others were insisted upon and over-ruled; others, still, were not even considered. And when some countries were not pleased at the result of their particular claims, I have no doubt, whatever that they took things in the best grace because they realised the necessity of coming to a compromise on every point on which they could not have their way. Japan obtained all she asked for in regard to the Pacific Islands. She has the mandate for them, with equal commercial rights for all members of the League of Nations. Japan succeeded fairly well, but we were much disappointed, of course, at the failure of the Council to accept our place for racial equality in the League of Nations. We have joined the League of Nations because we believe that it forms the fundamental basis of a durable peace for all the world—just so long as the League is conducted as its initiators intended it, and just so long as all its clauses are kept in the spirit as well as in the letter. Japan feels strongly on the question of racial equality, and, as Baron Makino informed the League of Nations' Commission, intends to bring the question up again in the hope that when the League has started on its life in the most auspicious manner, the nations will be more inclined to consider Japan's plea. As a matter of fact, it must be plain to all people that the equality of all races must be the foundation of any League of Nations if the League is going to promote international welfare rather than the welfare of certain powerful countries alone."

"It is well-known that Japan has become a party to the International Labour Convention. Can you tell us what effect that will have on labour in your country?"

"It is not possible to say what will be the effect on Japanese labour till the full details are discussed and decided at the Washington Convention in October. Japan joined without reservation, and has, therefore, to consider whether it will be necessary to pass new legislation in Japan regulating hours and wages. The matter is only in its preliminary stages."

"The question of the day, said the reporter, is the Shantung settlement, and I should like your views on that point."

"The Shantung question was definitely decided by the Peace Conference," replied Mr. Kimura, "after full and free discussion. The decision they came to was the only one possible in the face of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, signed by properly accredited representatives of both countries. When the matter was under discussion, Dr. Wellington Koo for China, made a most brilliant speech. He was one of the most polished speakers at the Conference. The decision that was arrived at was unanimous."

"I thought that President Wilson raised objections to the settlement for the reason that he was in complete ignorance of the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1915 until the Shantung settlement came to be discussed by the Conference."

"That is not so," replied Mr. Kimura. "I believe President Wilson was made aware of the terms of the Treaty some days before the matter was discussed before the representatives of China and Japan. The decision was an important one, because of the strong feeling among the representatives of China and Japan, and the decision was arrived at in complete agreement among the four heads of the Conference—Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Signor Orlando."

"And the future of Shantung?"

"Japan has made her position clear. The decision of the Peace Conference, giving Shantung to Japan, is irrevocable, and, therefore, any settlement that is arrived at in the future must be arrived at by negotiation between the two countries most involved. It is essentially a matter that can only be decided by China and Japan, without the interference of any other Power. Japan has promised to return Shantung to China."

"But when?"

"That is exactly what cannot be stated until representatives of the two countries meet and discuss the conditions which Japan, naturally, is trying to impose."

"But China's attitude at the present moment does not lead one to the opinion that the matter will be settled without outside interference," observed our representative.

"That remains to be seen. If China had signed the Peace Treaty and entered into negotiations with Japan..."

"Do you mean to say that unless China signs the Peace Treaty Japan will refuse to negotiate?"

"I do not think so; I think a settlement can be effected even if China persists in not signing the Peace Treaty. Japan made known her policy in regard to Shantung as far back as 1915, and it remains with China to negotiate with us on the question. Japan will most certainly return Shantung to China."

"And the conditions?"

"I cannot say. Whatever our conditions are, I have no doubt that friendly discussion between the two parties will lead to a settlement that will be satisfactory to both countries."

"Are you aware that the American Senate is in favour of giving Shantung back to China?"

Mr. Kimura could not repress a smile. "It is a matter that will be settled between China and Japan, without outside interference," he replied.

Mr. Kimura informed our reporter that the Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Treaties would be signed, on behalf of Japan, by Viscount Chinda, and Messrs. Matsui and Ijima, the Ambassadors at London, Paris and Rome respectively.

"A MOST DISGRACEFUL CASE" CHINESE REFUSE DUTY IN A TYPHOON.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Captain Basil Taylor, R.N., the chief engineer (Tan Kwai), and the third engineer (Li Chin) of the s.s. *Chefoo* were charged, at the instance of Captain Foy, with unlawfully neglecting their duty and impeding the navigation of the ship on the high seas on August 21st and 22nd.

Capt. Foy deposed that while the ship was on her way up from Fremantle, she was caught in a typhoon about 170 miles south of Hongkong. Witness sent for the first engineer and told him he must keep a good head of steam. The engineer replied that he could not do it. This was on August 22nd. Next day at 1 a.m. the engine stopped. Half-an-hour later, it started very slowly, but stopped again at 2.30 a.m. for good. Witness again sent for the first engineer and remonstrated with him, but he only laughed in witness's face. He told witness that everyone on board refused duty, and suggested that witness put in somewhere for shelter. Witness pointed out to the engineer that he could go nowhere without steam, and was told that he must wait for better weather.

Henry Enders, mate of the s.s. *Chefoo*, said that on the 22nd, ultimo there was not enough steam to keep the ship to the wind. There was, in fact, hardly enough steam to turn over the engine. The captain sent witness down at 7 p.m. to tell the defendants to keep the steam up. Witness went down and saw the first, second and third engineers, and pointed out to them the danger of the want of steam was causing. They made no effort to do anything. Witness's remonstrations only produced laughter from the first engineer. The first engineer, giving evidence from the dock, said the ship was rolling too much and the foremen could not stand in the water coming from above. He put on a pump to pump out the water. His men did all they could, as they were just as anxious for their own safety as the captain and the mate were. It was not their fault if they could not keep the steam up.

The second defendant corroborated. Capt. Foy stated that the crew was composed of 14 men. He could not get the other 12, as they left the ship without being paid off and were now ashore.

In sentencing the defendants to 12 weeks' hard labour each, Capt. Taylor said this was the most disgraceful case he had heard of in his life.

ILL-TREATING A SERVANT GIRL. PO LEUNG KOK SAYS: "THERE WAS PROVOCATION."

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the hearing of the case was continued in which a Chinese woman stands charged with ill-treating her little servant-girl. The reason giving for the assault was that the girl did not know how to cook rice properly.

Mr. Lindsell (addressing the defendant): The Committee of the Po Leung Kok seem to think you have received some provocation in this case. There is, therefore, some excuse for you. At the same time you have no right to beat this child, so unmercifully as you have done, however bad she is. I discharge you with a caution. You will go again with the girl to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Interests and privileges conceded to the former German Government. The fact that Japan captured Kiaochow from the Germans does not give Japan the right of succession over the interests and privileges enjoyed by the Germans since 1915, because China signed the lease with no other Power except Germany. Since peace has been declared there is apparently no excuse for Japan's military occupation of Kiaochow or of any other territory in Shantung Province.

"China demands the nullification of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 on three grounds:—First, because they were made under duress; second, because they destroy the independence of China; and, third, because they cannot be enforced without menacing the peace of the world. The treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Budapest were annulled because they were made under duress. The Chinese people want to manage their own affairs, as they have done for thousands of years. The recognition of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of 1915 is a sanction of imperialism and will be sure to result in further conflicts among the nations having interests in the Far East, again setting the world on fire. For how can there be permanent peace when 400,000,000 inhabitants of China are arrayed against injustice?"

Dr. Wu explained that Japan falls heir to Germany's rights in China not only through the decision of the Peace Conference, but also through Article 1 of the Treaty of 1915, by which China, to avoid war with Japan, gave full assent to "all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government concerning the disposition of all rights, interests, and concessions which Germany, by virtue of treaties or otherwise, possesses with regard to the Province of Shantung."

"The Chinese Government contends that Japan has no right to keep Kiaochow, that China's declaration of war on Germany in August, 1917, abrogated all existing treaties between China and the former German Government. The Chinese Government also contends that China is the only country which has the right to claim back all the Central Powers' rights in August, 1917, and void the former German Government's treaties between China and the former German Government. The Chinese Government also contends that China is the only country which has the right to claim back all the Central Powers' rights in August, 1917, and void the former German Government's treaties between China and the former German Government."

"(Continued at foot of next column.)"

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

SALE

FROM

AUGUST 29th

TO

SEPTEMBER 6th

THE WHOLE STOCK

GREATLY

REDUCED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

you need not buy a new typewriter when the type get worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine; others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER, let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong.)

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).
P.O. BOX 348.

M. R. DEGUILHEM, Travelling Agent for the world famous Perfume Manufacturers Gode Freres of Paris—established 1828—has just arrived. Samples now exhibited at "Universal Import & Export Co." Hotel Mansions, top floor.

MACARONI, PASTENARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233 & 2230
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 2235.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SALE! SALE!

NOW ON IN OUR GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT ONLY.

We are offering all slightly soiled and surplus goods at

BARGAIN PRICES:

Boots & Shoes ... \$ 9.75 Ties ... 50 cts. \$1.00
Socks (Wool) ... \$ 1.00 Garters ... 25 cts.
Raincoat ... \$17.50 Hand Bags ... \$ 8.75
Overcoats ... \$ 9.75 etc., etc., etc.

SEE WINDOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

MANAGER required for European Bank with Office in Hongkong. Englishman with a knowledge of French preferred. Must have had managerial experience in a Bank in Hongkong and be thoroughly conversant with international trade.

Apply to:
BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Macao Agency. [1206]

NOTICE.

The undersigned of No. 21, Wing Lok Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong hereby give notice that in consequence of an agreement with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SUI SANG" of London, official number 106772 of gross tonnage 5720 tons, register tonnage 1778 tons, heretofore owned by The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. for permission to change her name to s.s. "APOEY" and to her register in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by THE LAI HING STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Date at Hongkong this 4th day of Sept. 1919.

L. KOON CHUN,
Managing Director
of LAI HING S.S. CO., LTD. [1205]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"ELPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after September 4th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 10th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 14th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 3rd, 1919. [1207]

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), September 4th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Rooms.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curio, Crockery, and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Mattresses and a long line of Sundries.

Also
Prismatic Binoculars in first-class condition and 1 Pair.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, September 6th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Stead, Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Wagons, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, September 1st 1919. [1248]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads.
Tel. 21.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and furnished in a new up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:
J. H. OXBERRY,
Proprietor.
[610]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that the Secretary is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the Guild Office, 10, Des Vaux Road, between 7 and 4, in the afternoon.

[1149]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—As posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order, **E. DES VCEUX,**
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1919. [1173]

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, namely, 220 (Two Hundred and Ninety) Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 57 (Fifty-seven) Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect of the said 220 Shares) in respect of the Capital of the Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARRISON, Solicitors, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order, **C. McI. MESSER,**
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, August 28th, 1919. [1184]

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[40]

FOR SALE.

MOTOR BOAT complete with awning, side curtains, spray hood, anchor, anchor light, flag poles, brass deck fittings, etc.

Hull—teakwood, length 23' beam 5' 6" draft 2' 8" Engine—Roberts 8 h.p. 2 cylinder, 2 cycle, magneto ignition, burns kerosene, installed with reverse gear and one man control.

Speed—7½ miles per hour. Price—First \$800 or best offer takes the boat.

For further particulars
Apply—**Box 1197,**
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1197]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5 ROOMED BUNGALOW in excellent condition with Tennis Court and Garden Area 25,000 square feet. Low price.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS.**
[1176]

TO LET.

PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
[1109]

TO LET.

NO. 102, TSS PEAR, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—**PENNY SMITH SETH & FLEMING**
[1022]

報會總商華港香

HONGKONG CHINESE

COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE
CHUNG NGAI SUN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation fee) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATIONS

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL CAUSEWAY BAY.

SCHOOL will re-open on Monday, September 8th, at 9 a.m.

THE HEADMISTRESS.
[1204]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL HONGKONG.

NEXT Term begins on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1919. Parents, Guardians and New Boys can see the Headmaster on SATURDAY, September 6th, or MONDAY, September 8th, between 10 a.m. and 12 N.O.

Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTON,
Headmaster.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1194]

NATIONAL BONDS OF THE 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Repayment of Drawn Bonds and payment of interest Coupons will henceforth be made in Hongkong Notes at Current Rates, for the equivalent of the face value of said Bonds and Coupons.

For the **BANK OF CHINA,**
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER (Lady)—whole time or part time. Term begins September 8th, 1919.

Application should be sent to The Headmaster.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL HONGKONG.

WANTED.
FIRST-CLASS 12 Bore—Sporting gun.

Apply—**Box 888,**
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1186]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The following Cargo is lying at Kowloon Godown. Consignees are requested to take immediate delivery otherwise the said cargo will be sold to defray storage charges:

3-1 C/- Brandy Sample, arrived per s.s. "NILE" 8/9/14 from London. Consignee Mr. L. H. Goh.

1/8-8 C/S Freezing Machines arrived per s.s. "MALTA" 21/7/14 from London.

ELLIS 105/10-8 Sales Periodicals, arrived per s.s. "MONTAG" 7/9/14 from London. Consignee Messrs. Ellis Bros.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, September 2nd, 1919. [1203]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship.

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Sept. 7th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,**
General Managers.
Hongkong, September 1st, 1919. [1193]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer.

"TITAN"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Sept. 1st.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 8th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Sept. 23rd, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 31st 1919. [1119]

INTIMATION

OLD BROWN BRANDY



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

MARRIAGE.

TEN BRUGGEN CATE RAVENSWAY.—Before the Consul-General for the Netherlands, Shanghai, on August 25th, G. L. TEN BRUGGEN CATE, of Shanghai to Miss J. M. G. RAVENSWAY, of The Hague.

DEATH.

LOWDER. At Drusli, Japan, on August 18th, JULIA MARIA, widow of the late Julia Frederic Lowder, in her 80th year.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1919.

THE HEIR APPARENT.

If the enthusiastic welcome which is being accorded to the PRINCE OF WALES by the people of Canada must be regarded primarily as an expression of loyalty to the Throne, there can be no doubt that it derives some of its warmth from a feeling of admiration for the distinguished visitor himself. Since he attained his majority four years ago the Heir Apparent has been called upon by his station to take upon himself burdens and responsibilities of a kind to which other young men of his age are complete strangers. At every fresh advance into the glare of publicity His Royal Highness reveals an increasing sense of dignity and a growing capacity to occupy the exalted position to which he has been born. In short, he gives every promise of emulating the example set by his illustrious predecessors and of maintaining, when in the fullness of time he sits upon the throne of his forefathers, the high traditions of the kingly office which they have created. In this connection it may be recalled that, on the occasion of performing his first public function—the laying of the foundation-stone of a new church at Kennington-cross, which lies within the boundaries of the London-estates-of-the-Duchy-of Cornwall—he acknowledged his indebtedness to his "dear father," and added: "I hope to show my gratitude by endeavouring to walk worthily in his footsteps."

Modesty and naturalness are combined in the Prince with that strong sense of duty which has been such a splendid characteristic of the Reigning House. Replying to the address presented to him by Sir ROBERT BORDEN in front of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, he said: "You have spoken of the allegiance to the Crown as an expression of that common devotion to British institutions and ideals which unites the peoples of this Empire. I am conscious that this lays upon me, as His Majesty's heir, a grave and also a very inspiring responsibility. So long as that continues to be the spirit in which our rulers present and prospective—approach their royal duties, the demand for a Republic, which is heard from some quarters in South Africa and Ireland, will be like a voice crying in the wilderness." For a diversified Empire such as ours there is no satisfactory alternative to a limited Monarchy. Though the hereditary system may not be the one best calculated to keep us constantly supplied with genius it does at least give us sovereigns who have been carefully trained to perform the duties devolving upon them. No better illustration of this could be needed than that furnished by the career of the PRINCE OF WALES. After careful tuition at home he went to Osborne, where, by the King's command, he was treated in exactly the same way as the other cadets. As a commissioned officer in the Royal Navy he acquired a first-hand knowledge of the Senior Service, and then passed on to Oxford, where he led the ordinary life of an undergraduate, associating freely with young men who belong for the most part to the upper middle-classes. Later he entered the Army and, as a subaltern in the Grenadier Guards, was to be seen at Brentwood marching out with his men and taking a frugal meal of bread and cheese in their midst at the midday halt. When war broke out he played an honourable part in the grim struggle and saw for himself the courage and endurance displayed by all classes. Since the Armistice he has been busily employed in social and philanthropic work of various kinds, graduating in the university of public affairs. Especially has he shown a sympathetic interest in the better housing of the working classes, and has set an example to other property-owners by studying the comfort and happiness of the tenants on his own estates as Duke of Cornwall. Now he is making the acquaintance of the Overseas Dominions, as his august father did before him, the better to equip him for the high office which some day he will be called upon to fill. Such a wide education as the Prince is receiving falls to the lot of very few, even amongst those who are destined to be Heads of States.

It is suggested that the epidemic of gastro-enteritis, which caused so many deaths last week and is now happily subsiding, may be identified as the epidemic of choleraic diarrhoea which has played such havoc in so many cities in China, including Shanghai.

At the next Gymkhana, to be held on October 11th, the programme will be as follows: Five furlong race, handicap; Gymkhana Stakes; Class A. Handicap; Three-Quarter-Mile Race, Handicap; Distance Handicap, about half-a-mile; Class B. Handicap; and One-and-a-quarter mile handicap. Entries close on October 1st.

There have been no developments in the "Weiss mystery" in Shanghai. The adjourned inquest was not resumed on August 29th, as arranged, because the Police had no new evidence to offer. A reward of \$1,000, has been offered for information which will lead to the discovery of the deceased's movements after 9.50 p.m. on August 20th, and establish the circumstances under which he met his death.

A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned at an inquest held at Shamshai, on August 29th, upon the body of Ernest Edward Wells, third engineer of the Blue Funnel liner *Jessie*, who fell into the Huangpu River in the early morning of August 27th. The deceased appears to have been sitting in a chair in a launch when he suddenly lurched over and fell into the water. Every effort was made to find him at the time, but in vain.

The s.s. *Telemachus*, which arrived in Hongkong last Saturday, brought news which appears to confirm the report made recently at Singapore by the Japanese flagship *Tsuta* that she sighted a waterlogged dingy bearing the name *Hauroto*. The *Telemachus* found a spar near Money Island that is believed to have belonged to the missing vessel. The *Hauroto* had on board four European officers and one French lady passenger, as well as 200 Chinese passengers and a Chinese crew.

The ladies of Colombo are collecting subscriptions to present three silk flags—the Ensign, Jack and Pennant—to H.M.S. *Colombo*, which was in Hongkong recently. The flags and the glass case for them will cost about £100. The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce is presenting the ship with silver plate. Both presentations will be made upon the ship's arrival at Colombo with her permanent commission. The *Colombo* will go home from the Yangtze, and is expected in Colombo on her return voyage in November.

An outbreak of cholera at Harbin has caused 2,500 deaths amongst Chinese in sixteen days.

One of the largest hydro-electric plants in the Far East is to be established at Taiwan, Formosa.

Cement manufacture is about to be started at Singapore, the equipment being of American type.

Eight cases (6 deaths) of gastro-enteritis and 5 cases (5 deaths) of cholera were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

A meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League will be held in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion on September 17th to make preliminary arrangements for the coming season.

The second aquatic fête of the V.R.C., which had to be postponed on three occasions owing to bad weather, has now been fixed for Saturday next (September 6th).

Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir J. M. Irwin-K.C.M.G., C.B., a former Deputy Director of Medical Services in this Colony, has been promoted Honorary Major-General on retirement.

The L.C.S. *Wongai*, which arrived at Shanghai from Hongkong on August 28th, reports that she encountered a typhoon on the 25th ult, and took shelter in Hungshu Sound until the 27th.

"Because a Chinaman refused to give three men \$3 as 'tea-money,' they cut open a bag of rice he was carrying and the contents were scattered in the street. One man, who was arrested by a district watchman, was sentenced, at the Magistrate's, yesterday, to three months' hard labour."

Brevet-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Alexander Anderson McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery, a staff officer in this Command at the outbreak of the war, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the President of the French Republic.

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In the *Building News* of July 2nd, there is published the Royal Institute of British Architects' newly revised scale of professional charges that are to be recognised as the fixed and accepted fees of that body in the future. The schedule, which is a lengthy one, provides for a variety of contingencies, but, as far as our local building interests are concerned, the chief point of consequence seems to be that in the future the architects' commission will be 6 per cent, upon contracts exceeding \$2,000 and upon smaller contracts a graduated scale rising to 10 per cent, on works costing \$100. It is understood that in Shanghai and Singapore the charges have approximated to these for some years past.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at the Council Chamber to-day at noon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Indictments in Criminal Cases and matters incidental or similar thereto.

Second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of Rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done.

Committee on the Bill intitled An Ordinance to authorise the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Five million four hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents to defray the charges of the year 1918.

Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment.

Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.

GERMANY LONGING FOR THE KAISER.

GERMANY OPENLY HELPING RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL'S GENEROSITY.

BRITAIN WAITING FOR GERMAN TRADE.

LORD FISHER'S PROTEST AGAINST WASTEFUL NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

LORD FISHER'S PROTEST AGAINST "WASTE."

LONDON, September 2nd.

Lord Fisher, in a letter to the *Times*, vehemently protests against the incredible and ruinous waste on naval expenditure as compared with the cost of the pre-war Navy. He declares that half the Navy is already obsolete and should be scrapped. If the nation does not sack the spendthrifts, the day of crumbling will not be far off.

HOME TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

GERMANY'S EFFORTS TO RECAPTURE BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The removal of restriction on imports yesterday led to a flood of speculation regarding Germany's efforts to recapture British markets. Undoubtedly, large numbers of German agents are endeavouring to place orders in England at low prices, but it is pointed out that, owing to the congestion on the docks and railways, German arrivals are expected to be very small for some time.

GERMANY.

MOVEMENT FOR RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

BERLIN, September 1st.

A meeting of the pan-German League, today, was the occasion of a demonstration for the restoration of the Monarchy. A pan-German leader, urging the restoration, declared that the November Revolution was the greatest crime in history.

Another prominent German declared that the people were longing for the moment when the Kaiser would again stand before them in all his splendour.

The demonstrators demanded the re-conquest of their territories of which they had been robbed, also the union of German Austria with Germany.

THE KING OF ITALY.

RELINQUISHES CROWN DOMAINS FOR WAR-SUFFERERS.

ROME, September 1st.

The King of Italy has announced that he relinquishes the vast Crown domains of Italy for the benefit of the sufferers in the war.

The King has also decided to pay the ordinary taxes on his private income.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

BRITAIN'S "GIFT" TO BELGIUM.

PARIS, September 2nd.

The right of a mandatory to make a "gift" of mandated territory having been questioned in some quarters in connection with the transfer of Ruanda and Urundi to Belgium, this case has been stated as follows:

Belgium's claim to a portion of the Colony she helped to conquer was recognised, and an amicable Anglo-Belgian agreement was reached, regarding a portion of German East Africa, that Belgium should retain it.

The Supreme Council has approved the arrangement, and therefore both Belgium and Britain will receive mandates from the League of Nations in respect of German East Africa.

THE LATE GENERAL BOTHA GENERAL SMUTS' TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

PRETORIA, September 1st.

The following is the concluding portion of Smuts' account of the funeral of General Botha, earlier parts of which appeared in previous issues:

At the conclusion of the ceremony the body was removed to the cemetery through miles of crowded streets lined with troops.

General Smuts, who received an impressive ovation at the graveside, eulogised General Botha as a friend beyond compare, and dwelt on the irreparable loss to South Africa, where all races and parties united over the grave of the greatest son of the sub-continent.

After seeing Europe torn with wild passions, General Botha returned to South Africa more than ever convinced that salvation and healing can only be found in the new spirit of humanity, forgiving and forgetting old differences and wrongs.

General Botha's soul lives on as a nobler power and a lofty inspiration to our young Commonwealth. From this grave the ideal of one land, one people has grown ever stronger.

After intimate friendship and unbroken co-operation for 21 years, I have the right to call Louis Botha the largest, most beautiful and sweetest soul in all my land.

The coffin was borne to the grave by six Generals and Colonels, all Botha's old comrades, amid booming of guns.

Messages of condolence have been received from all the Dominions and many Colonial Governments.

THE PRINCE OF WALES. MORE ENTHUSIASM IN CANADIAN CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, September 2nd.

The Prince of Wales, in the presence of a record gathering, including all the leading members of the Dominion Government, laid the foundation stone of the "Victory Tower" of the new Parliament Buildings amidst scenes of tremendous enthusiasm.

Subsequently, the Prince unfurled a "Victory Loan" flag and awarded medals and war decorations to returned soldiers.

Finally in an impromptu speech, he congratulated the Canadians on their splendid services, and asked them to regard him as a comrade in peace, just as they had done in war time.

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT STRONGER THAN EVER.

OTTAWA, September 2nd.

When laying the foundation stone of the Victory Tower in the new Parliament Buildings, the Prince of Wales, in a speech, said that parliamentary government had been challenged and severely tested during the great war, but had emerged stronger than ever before. The merits of parliamentary government were almost universally acknowledged to-day, but five centuries had elapsed since it began to influence the development of the British race.

After alluding to the close connection between the Dominion Parliaments and Westminster, the Prince proceeded: "I am told that one of the first items of your business session, beginning to-day, will be to discuss and ratify, if you are so advised, the peace made at Versailles. That constitutes a new and momentous precedent for it marks the important influence in British world policy which the Dominions will henceforth be called upon to exercise."

"The day will come, and may come in our lifetime, when this Parliament will wield a moral and material power as potent in the destinies of the Empire as the British Parliament itself."

"I know that British freedom and British unity are safe in your keeping. I am, therefore, more than proud to lay the corner-stone of this tower, which marks a momentous epoch in history, not only for Canada, but also for British institutions throughout the world."

COMMERCIAL AVIATION. GOVERNMENT ASSISTING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, September 2nd.

It is announced that the Government has decided to place certain airships, airship stations, and stores at the disposal of organisations interested in the commercial development of airships.

"LABOUR DAY" IN AMERICA.

A UNIQUE CELEBRATION.

NEW YORK, September 2nd.

The Committee of the New York Federation of Labour celebrated "Labour Day" by recommending the suspension of all strikes throughout the United States for six months, coupled with increased production, in order to give President Wilson an opportunity to reduce the cost of living.

LETTLAND.

VON DER GOLTZ'S FATAL POLICY.

BERLIN, September 1st.

Vorwarts declares that General Von Der Goltz is pursuing a policy that is having fatal consequences for Germany, and he must be called to account.

The British Government rightly regards the scheme for the restoration of Nedra's Government as an attack on the Democratic Republic by Germano-Russian reactionaries.

AUSTRIA.

ALLIES RENDERING FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC HELP.

PARIS, September 1st.

The Allied covering letter to the Austrian Peace Treaty says that, in view of Austria's now limited population, which scarcely exceeds 6,000,000, it is impossible not to give her financial and economic help in order to assure her the possibility of existence.

FOREST FIRES IN FRANCE.

TWO TOWNS THREATENED.

PARIS, September 1st.

The forest fires which have been raging recently are becoming alarming. The towns of Grasse and Antibes are threatened. The population is taking refuge on the seashore.

AERIAL RACE IN AMERICA.

WON BY AN AMERICAN LIEUTENANT.

NEW YORK, September 1st.

After checking the times, the American Flying Club has found that the American airman, Lieutenant Maynard, won the race from New York to Toronto and back. His time was 7 hours, 45 minutes.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 1st.

Silver is quoted at 39d. spot and 37d. forward. The market is quiet and uncertain.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

GERMANY OPENLY HELPING RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS.

BERLIN, September 1st.

A soldier in the "Iron Division" writes in the newspaper *Freiheit* that the German troops in Lettland are being transferred in bodies to the White Russian Army. They continue to receive supplies and pay from Germany.

LITHUANIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, September 1st.

A Lithuanian communiqué says: "We have occupied the line from Sveikinas to Podhorna and captured Illatnaska near Dvinsk, taking 200 prisoners. We also drove back the Bolsheviks behind the River Dangevna taking 250 prisoners."

EARLIER CABLES.

POLES CAPTURE AN IMPORTANT FORTRESS.

LONDON, September 1st.

A Polish communiqué says: "We captured the fortress of Bobrujsk which was strongly defended. We used tanks in support of our infantry, and took 500 prisoners."

Bobrujsk is 100 miles south-east of Minsk. It is of great strategic importance, constituting the western defence of Moscow and the key to White Ruthenia.

ON THE ARCHANGEL-VOLOGDA RAILWAY.

LONDON, September 1st.

A War Office communiqué states: "Fighting on the Archangel-Vologda Railway continued all day on August 28th, for possession of Empsa village, which changed hands several times."

No British troops were engaged in this fighting. Our airmen bombed Plesotskaya heavily.

Russian troops attacked and captured Radish, 15 miles east of Empsa on August 28th, taking 90 prisoners and one gun.

POST-WAR TRADE.

P. AND O. ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, September 1st.

The P. and O., the R.I., and the Wall Lines announce that their vessels will load at Hamburg and Bremen.

CRICKET AT HOME.

YORKSHIRE WINS THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, September 1st.

The final positions for the County Championship are:

	Points.
Yorkshire	46.15
Kent	42.85
Nottingham	38.71
Surrey	38.00
Leamington	33.33
Sussex	33.33
Hants	31.25
Gloucester	25.00
Leicestershire	21.42
Derbyshire	21.42
Sussex	20.00
Northants	16.66
Middlesex	14.28
Essex	11.11
Warwick	7.14

INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI'S PROSPECTS DISCUSSED.

In the forthcoming interport matches, Shanghai can put a very good side in the field, but are rather weak in bowling (says the *N.Y. Daily News*).

Capt. E. L. M. Barrett should be the first chosen, he being a class bat, an excellent field, and his knowledge of the game would warrant him the position of Captain.

H. B. Ollerdesen is a very fine forcing bat with a variety of strokes in front of the wicket, he holds any position well.

E. W. Stagg is a batsman that can be relied on being very severe on anything loose sent down, whilst his defence is excellent. He is a magnificent field in any position, especially in the slips.

S. J. Deeks besides being a very reliable bat, keeps an excellent wicket; he is a useful man in any team.

H. H. Morris, although not having played much cricket this season, is a useful bat, good leg break bowler and has no peer in the field.

W. C. G. Clifford seems to have struck a bad patch, this season and not showed his last season's form either with bat or ball; he is still a very capable bat, a good change bowler, and a very solid field.

W. H. Moule, although not having played much cricket during the latter part of this season, has shown more than once that he can still get runs.

A. E. Lanning has been out of the cricket world for some time; he is still a fine opening batsman, excellent wicket-keeper and fields any position equally well. As will be seen from the above Shanghai could be represented by eight excellent bats, amongst their number being three change bowlers.

C. H. Hoora is one of the most consistent bowlers in Shanghai today, he keeps an excellent length and "mixes em up" well; is a batsman for the forcing type and is a good field.

W. N. Hansell, a new arrival, is quite a good bowler with a good length, comes very quickly off the pitch from leg, fairly good bat, seems to have been unlucky so far, good field any position.

E. Ollerdesen, one of Shanghai's younger players, good left-hand bowler with a natural break, good field, no bat.

R. Grimshaw is a very similar bowler to Ollerdesen, both being left-handed, has a decided averse and comes very quickly off the pitch; fair field; no bat.

W. S. Read, a right-hand bowler; comes back from the off; has got quite a lot of wickets this season; fair bat, good slip field.

F. L. Wainwright, one of Shanghai's only "googlers," good command over the ball with plenty of "wrong uns"; fine forcing bat, excellent field.

A good all round team, no doubt, could be chosen from the above players, but it is very probable that some of the above mentioned will not be able to make the trip.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA AND TIBET.

PEKING, September 3rd.

The reports that Great Britain is exerting pressure upon China regarding Tibet are authoritatively denied. Negotiations have been resumed on the written proposals submitted by China which Great Britain recognised as affording a suitable basis for negotiations. No difficulties have been raised; indeed, the proceedings are of the friendliest character.

THE SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY CONVENTION.

The Sino-Japanese Military Convention of last year, designed for a joint effort in Siberia, is under discussion between Tokyo and Peking. The present understanding is that the agreement will be abrogated, but that a secret arrangement in the same sense will be concluded.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LUK TSING-CHONG RETURNING TO CHINA.

SHANGHAI, September 3rd.

Luk Tsing-chong has telegraphed to the Peking Government that he has no intention of waiting in Paris until the Austrian Treaty is signed. He is returning to China at once.

WONG YAP-TONG'S APPOINTMENT.

Ng Pui-fa, a commander of troops in Hunan, has sent a telegram to King Sun-jian, the Premier, asking him to select some other person as delegate for the North, in place of Wong Yap-tong, whose appointment is strongly opposed by many people.

PEKING'S APPEAL TO THE SOUTH.

The Peking Government has again appealed to the South Provinces to resume the peace negotiations, owing to the difficulty, in the present situation, of solving the diplomatic questions. The British Minister, before leaving Peking, had again advised them to resume the Peace Conference.

KWANGSI SOLDIERS IN FUKIEN.

Li Hui-hi, the Military Governor of Fukien, has sent a telegram to the Peking Government stating that 20 battalions of Kwangsi soldiers are being sent to Fukien, and that three battalions have already arrived. He requests Peking to demand an explanation from Canton.

CARE OF THE DISABLED.

STUDY OF RESTORATION WORK IN PORTUGAL.

A delegation of medical men, representing the Inter-Allied Permanent Committee dealing with the treatment of disabled soldiers and sailors, have concluded a visit to Portugal, where they have been as guests of the Portuguese Government.

Britain was represented through the medical staffs of the War Office and Pensions Ministry and bodies interested in the scientific treatment of the disabled; and Canada, France, Belgium, Greece, and Japan also sent delegates. Several private conferences were held during the visit which are expected to have an important bearing on the forthcoming conference of the committee in Rome.

Portugal is well equipped in its hospitals and the delegates found much of interest in the two large military hospitals they visited in Lisbon. Not only were the hospitals well provided with ordinary curative means, but they possessed great facilities for the restoration and re-education of the disabled. Special attention is paid in these institutions to the investigation of the loss of function and the scientific estimate of the degree of disability in particular cases.

Technical education is provided on an extensive scale, and great care is taken to ascertain a man's fitness for the calling he chooses. The possibilities of psycho-therapy are closely studied, and careful records are kept showing the reserve of mental power each man has, and his capacity for enduring mental strain. Every disability of the soldier is considered, and much valuable information has been gained, which will be made available to all the Allied nations through the medium of the permanent committee.

One of the features of the visit was an inspection of a large school, where 2,000 boys were going through physical exercises in their own grounds to music supplied by their own band. These boys were all between 10 and 14 years of age. Sanitarians were interested to note the popularity of shower baths at all the large institutions. Seventy-five or a hundred shower baths in a row were seen in several institutions, and boys are now being taught the supreme importance of keeping their bodies thoroughly clean and fit.

The visit was organized by Dr. Costa Ferreira, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. Jose Pontes.

CORRESPONDENCE. KOWLOON AND SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, In this morning's issue you printed a paragraph stating that a meeting of Kowloon residents will take place shortly probably on Thursday, September 11th at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, to discuss the desirability of formulating a request to the Government that a member be appointed to the Legislative Council to represent the interests of that growing suburb. Now, Mr. Editor, that statement is incorrect in so far that neither the time nor the place, has been decided on yet; besides, the idea of approaching the Government in the way you describe has not even been discussed, so, to say the least of it, the statement is decidedly premature.

Your reporter called on me yesterday morning with regard to the matter and told him that an application had been made for the use of the Church Hall for a meeting, but that it was being referred to the Vestry this (Wednesday) evening, and if permission was given we would then give particulars to all the papers, but until we got it, no mention of time or place could be made in the Press. After such a request I am greatly surprised that such a paragraph was put in.

Then, as regards your editorial on "Sectional Representation" you make the statement that "There is admittedly a great deal to be said in support of the idea" (separate representation for Kowloon). Further on you say: "It will be remembered that at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association, at the Theatre Royal, last January, it was unanimously decided to ask for four members of the Legislative Council to be elected by British subjects who are either on the Juror's List or liable for, but exempt from, jury service, with the proviso that one such member must be of Portuguese race." Any attempt to interfere with that scheme, which was carefully considered and has the merit of simplicity, will serve as a weapon in the hands of the not unimportant minority who are opposed to reform of any description. Why not have admitted, Mr. Editor, that the motion passed, or at least said to have been passed, at that meeting was your own, and why not have quoted the motion as you gave it at the meeting, viz., "That of the seven elected unofficial members (all of whom shall be British subjects) one shall be elected by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, one by the Justices of the Peace, four (three of whom shall be of British race and one of Portuguese race), by British subjects who are Jurymen, or are qualified for, but exempt from jury service; and one by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce or some other body representing the Chinese community."

Now, sir, I should like to know whether this is not "Sectional Representation."

With regard to the "Constitutional Reform Association," in my opinion, and that of many others it is a farce in that it is not a representative body. Take the Committee. There is hardly one person on it that one could expect to take an interest in say "The Housing Question," as most of the Committee are themselves business-men or are provided with houses.

The way, also, the Committee was elected at the last general meeting was another farce. How is it possible for members to fairly elect a Committee when there is no list of members circulated? Therefore one has to do as others do, especially when the majority of members do not attend the meeting. The Committee will say that is their fault; yes, it is to a certain extent, but there are too many of juniors that would be afraid to vote against the dupes on the Committee.

To return to the meeting last January. The Committee had the resolution which they wished to be passed cut and dried before the meeting; and they certainly did not expect the opposition they got. But what, may I ask, have the Chamber of Commerce or the Justices of the Peace done for the general community since war broke out? Did they do anything to keep down the exorbitant price of rents? Did they attempt to keep the man who had a small business in the Colony and send one of their own in his place? For don't forget that a number of men who belonged to the princely houses were indispensable while the war was on, but as the war had stopped, before even their relief could have arrived, if they did have some of these things, then, we claim Mr. McGuigan's motion was never put to that meeting or the result would have been quite different.

With regard to the Kowloon meeting the place and date will be given to all the press as soon as they are known and no motions but those made after discussion will be put. Yours truly,

B. L. FROST.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1919.

[Our representative's version of the interview differs from that of our correspondent. However, we hope that we have done it. We will deal with the other raised in an editorial to-morrow.]

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THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX. DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

When the House of Commons went into
Committee on the Finance Bill, on July

15th.

Mr. G. Lockhart-Lampson moved an amendment to Clause 21, providing that any excess profits duty which had been paid should be refunded where it was shown that, in the whole period of duration of the tax, excess profits had not, in fact, been earned.

Mr. A. Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer) admitted that the point would have to be dealt with, but the proper time would be when the tax was finally wound up.

The amendment was withdrawn. Sir D. Macleod said, on the question that the clause should stand part of the bill, that the excess profits tax was one which should be strictly confined to the war period. It was a tax which was not conducive to the proper development of industry, and it led to great extravagance of expenditure. There was a unanimous feeling throughout the country that war profits should bear an adequate war tax, and the people looked to something being done for getting a proper share of the gains of profits during the war.

Mr. J. E. Davison opposed the clause on behalf of the Labour party. It was, he said, sheer cutting by poverty to talk about cooperation between capital and labour when one remembered the enormous profits made at the expense of and during the necessities of the nation. The total sums that had been paid or were assessed on excess profits duty during the whole period of the war amounted to no less a sum than £1,252,000,000. His suggestion was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should take the banking account of every person in the United Kingdom, and tax him on the difference between the amounts standing to his credit at the beginning and at the end of the war.

Mr. Hogge said he hoped the House would divide against the clause. It was, he said, a question of the Government's right to continue the conscription of money. He did not see any defence which the Chancellor of the Exchequer could put up against continuing at any rate for the same period that the State continued the conscription of life the conscription of profits. After all, during the war only 80 per cent of excess profits was taken. In his view 100 per cent ought to have been taken throughout the war. If they asked, as the State did ask, on the one hand, that a man should give up his work and ability to make more capital, his ability to live, they had the right to demand from wealth and capital the same kind of contribution.

Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the point to consider was what effect this tax had on industry at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) Was the tax harmless from the point of view of industrial revival, or was it one of those taxes which in critical times, when they wanted to get industry to work, was an impediment in the way of enterprise, and one which caused people to hesitate about launching out? (Hear, hear.) It was important that industry and production should be got into full blast, so that we might secure the greatest output possible. It was because the tax was considered a serious obstacle to the revival of industry that it was proposed to reduce it. This was not a tax which the House of Commons could have been induced to pass except in the duress of war. As to the suggestion that they should find out what a man's banking account was prior to the war, compare it with what it was now, and tax the difference, the result of that would be that the man who had wasted his money in the meantime would go to the wall. (Hear, hear.) He did not propose the reduction of the tax out of any tenderness for profiteers or tenderness for high and extravagant profits in business. He did it because he felt that the tax at the rate in force was a direct preventive to the resumption of industry. It was not in the interest of class, but in the interest of trade and industry, and therefore in the interest of the nation as a whole, that he thought the Committee would be wise to sanction the reduction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macquisten said it was a pity that the war should have produced a new class of industry called profiteering. These profiteers were buying the hand of Fritz and with the hope that in the course of one or two generations they would become country gentlemen. (Laughter.) He urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to find some way by which those who had been guilty of scandalous profiteering would be made to pay their fair share to the Exchequer. At the same time, he hoped the right hon. gentleman would put out of his mind the thought that there was any support whatever in the country for a general capital levy.

Mr. Mackinder pointed out that if profits had gone up to the same extent as wages they would have doubled as compared with pre-war profits. Men could not be employed unless capital accumulated, and that could not be done while a large part was being taken as excess profits.

Mr. W. R. Smith said that he had yet to find any business in the country that had been seriously handicapped, so far as its development was concerned, by this excess profits tax. He admitted that as this was a war measure some adjustment would be necessary at some time or other, but that time was not yet.

Mr. France argued that there were certain classes of profiteers who had not been touched by the excess profits tax—journalists and the like, who had made large profits by writing about the war, and who yet had got off good-free. There was at present a loophole to escape income-tax for the man who sold goods not in his ordinary line of business. That kind of man had been more responsible than any other for profiteering.

Major E. Wood said that a friend had told him of a ship-owning profiteer who, when he had invited friends to dine with him, was asked as a special treat for them a "side which was full of Treasury notes." That gentleman had hoarded up in case he should have to pay excess profits. When the door of the safe was opened the floor became covered with the notes. (Laughter.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH TO THE SENATE.

THE TREATY AND THE LEAGUE.

WASHINGTON, July 10th.

President Wilson, in presenting the Peace Treaty with Germany to the Senate, declared that the League of Nations had become a practical necessity, and an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order which the framers of the Treaty proposed to set up in the world. The fact that the Government of the League of Nations was the first substantive part of the Treaty to be worked out and agreed upon, while all else was in solution, helped to make the formulation of the rest easier. The President then reiterated the ideals for which the United States entered the war and the part played by Americans in securing the final victory. Describing the efforts of the Peace Conference to make the "final triumph of freedom and right a lasting triumph," he said:

"Old entanglements of every kind stood in the way—promises which the Governments made one another in the days when might and right were confused, and the power of the victor was without restraint, and engagements which contemplated any dispositions of territory and extensions of sovereignty that might seem to be to the interest of those who had power to insist upon them had been entered into without thought of what the peoples concerned might wish for profit, and these could not always be honourably brushed aside."

It was not easy to graft new order of ideas on the old, and some of the fruits of the grafting may, I fear, for a time be bitter, but with very few exceptions the men who sat with us at the peace table desired as sincerely as we did to get away from the bad influences, the sinister purposes, and demoralising ambitions of international councils and expedients out of which the sinister designs of Germany had sprung.

President Wilson did not attempt to explain the specific peace terms, and his address was almost wholly devoted to the League of Nations and American isolationism. The President said: "There can be no question of our continuing to be a world-power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world. The war and the Peace Conference have already answered that question, and nothing but our mistaken action can alter it. At the end of the great war every enlightened judgment demanded that at whatever cost of independence action every Government that took thought for its people, or justice or ordered freedom, should lend itself to the new purpose utterly to destroy the old order of international politics."

Statesmen might see difficulties in accomplishing this purpose, the President continued, "but the people could see none and would brook no denial. The League of Nations, he added, was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace, but was the only hope of mankind."

President Wilson declared that as far as Germany was concerned the work of the Peace Conference stood complete. "The difficulties encountered were very many," he said, "and sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly and indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises. The Treaty, as the result of this, is not exactly what we would have written, and probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. I think that it will be found, however, that the compromises which were accepted are inevitable nowhere out to the heart of any principle. The work of the Conference stands as a whole with the principles agreed upon as the basis of peace as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situation which have to be faced and dealt with as facts."

President Wilson was given an ovation when he entered the Senate, and at the conclusion of his speech, which was closely followed by Senators, diplomats, and the crowded galleries.

NO NATIONALISATION.

Fortunately for the Government and for the country, Ministers have yielded to the strong opposition on certain aspects of the Transport Bill. Shorn of its most dangerous features, the Bill may now secure a safe passage, and by co-ordinating effort produce good results. What has been clearly shown is a national determination not to touch nationalisation. For such a step the country is not prepared, and an examination of nationalisation and Government control, so far as they have gone, only increases hostility to further schemes. Experience has proved that Government control leads to muddle, inefficiency, and political chicanery. The case of the telephones is the most ominous instance. Government supervision stands on a different level. There the new sense of the community approves a curtailment of the powers of private ownership. Private enterprise and business management cannot be surrendered. —Daily Express.

Mr. A. Chamberlain: Would my hon. friend give me that gentleman's name? (Laughter.)

Major Wood: I will certainly place my right hon. friend in communication with my informant, and he can take whatever action he thinks fit.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he would gladly receive suggestions as to how illegitimate profiteering should cease. If the clause were rejected there would be no excess profits duty. Captain Wedgwood Benn (L., Leith) said that he was not going to vote against the clause, because he was in favour of the excess profits tax. The dilemma referred to by the right hon. gentleman frequently faced people in that House who were called upon to express their opinion. On a division there voted:

For the clause 294
Against 37

Government majority ... 257

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LORD FRENCH'S BOOK. SIR H. SMITH-DORRIEN'S POSITION.

On a motion for the adjournment of the House of Commons, recently, Mr. J. Stanley Holmes called attention to the attack made by Viscount French upon General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien in his book, "1914." He referred to the first official dispatch, in which Lord French dealt with the retreat to Le Cateau by the 2nd British Army under General Smith-Dorrien. In alluding to the glorious stand made by the British troops, Lord French said he could not close his report without putting on record his deep appreciation of the valuable services of that General. In a later despatch Lord French brought forward the names of officers who had rendered valuable services. They included General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and Sir Douglas Haig, who, he said, had carried out his instructions with the utmost ability. In his book Lord French withdrew his appreciation of General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, and made certain accusations against that officer.

Proceeding, Mr. Holmes read long extracts from Lord French's book, and remarked that it no further official state paper were made, laymen would arrive at the conclusion that Sir H. Smith-Dorrien was in a position of great responsibility and danger; that the enemy were pressing him with overwhelming superiority of men and guns, and that further retreat could not be carried out unless a blow was successfully struck. That blow was struck, and that it was successful Lord French showed. From the fact that Lord French praised Sir H. Smith-Dorrien in his report a week or two later, it might be concluded that he approved of the action. Sir Horace should be allowed to speak for himself, or have his case stated for him by the Secretary for War. One could understand that discipline did not make it possible for a reply to be made to every attack in a book or newspaper article, but here was a case of a general honoured throughout the British Empire, and surely he was entitled to expect justice in connection with an attack which should never have been made.

MR. SMITH-DORRIEN'S REPLY.
Mr. Churchill: I am a little at a loss to know what is the precise effect of the question to which the hon. member would desire me to address myself. The question upon the paper raised a point on which the House is quite entitled to an expression of opinion from the Government, but in the speech in which the hon. member has commended the matter to the House, he has shown how absolutely impracticable is the attempt to deal here with highly technical and highly controversial issues which are involved in these past military events. How are you to go into the relative merits of the action taken by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien? History is the only tribunal which can deal with this matter, and I expect history will deal with it in a rather different fashion. History has dealt with matters in a way which would be disputed by soldiers if they had been alive at the time. My hon. friend must suppose there is an entirely complete answer to every question raised. Undoubtedly difficulties are caused when partial disclosures are made. (Hear, hear.)

The War Office have a limited function in this matter. We discharge it according to rule. We do not consider a field-marshal unemployed is in a different position from that of a retired officer. I took the trouble to have the matter carefully investigated by those who study precedents in the law. We were advised that the Governor of Gibraltar is in every sense of the word a military officer serving under the War Office. We do not exercise jurisdiction of publication of field-marshal's who are unemployed. If we had, the War Office would have quarrelled with Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley, and other well-known and famous occupants of the rank of field-marshal. But we do claim jurisdiction over the serving soldier, and we consider that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien is a serving soldier, and we have forbidden him to publish and reply to the criticisms made by Lord French. We must do that because it is the rule; if we were to abandon that rule then you would have officers of every rank writing, publishing, and arguing matters of military and professional significance, and it would be fatal to the conduct of the Army.

APPEAL TO THE ARMY COUNCIL.
At first sight this may appear to impose an undue hardship on Sir H. Smith-Dorrien. But does it really? Someone has said: "Oh, that mine enemy should write a book!" (Laughter.) I have read some of the books that are published by officers of the Army as well as military service. Lord J. J. Dillon has also written a book dealing with many controversial matters. (An Hon. Member: *He's a Dispatch and laughter.*) An article is not a book. (Laughter.) No, I never said, "Oh, that my enemy should write an article!" (Laughter.) Because nearly all enemies write articles. They hardly ever stop writing articles. I ask if General Smith-Dorrien is injured by the fact that while he is a serving soldier the War Office will not permit him to embark on a controversial discussion of this kind. I say without hesitation "No." He has an opportunity of laying his case before the Army Council, and really can do nothing else—and of asking whether they will allow him to publish his article, and that he have communicated to him. But I do not think it is desirable at the present time that serving soldiers should take part in controversies of this kind even if they receive what they believe to be some provocation. But that is a matter which in itself deserves discussion because books have been published reflecting on the conduct of Lord French which, it is alleged, in some way derived their inspiration from General Smith-Dorrien. Further, I am of opinion that we must stick to the rule even if it appears to work somewhat inequitably, and say that (Continued at foot of next column.)

"DUMPING" DUTIES. THE LAW IN CANADA, SOUTH AFRICA AND THE U.S.A.

There was issued from the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department of the Board of Trade, on July 22nd, a White Paper showing the legislative provisions for the prevention of dumping in force in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, and the United States of America.

Under the Canadian Customs Tariff Act of 1907 articles imported into Canada of a class or kind made or produced in Canada are subject to a special duty (or dumping duty) when the export or actual selling price to a Canadian importer is less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the ordinary course of business in the country of origin. The dumping duty is equal to the difference between the selling price of the article for export and the fair market value of the same article for home consumption. This dumping duty is leviable on articles whether otherwise dutiable or not, but it must not exceed 15 per cent. *ad valorem* in any case.

Goods on which the established duty is equal to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, goods of a class subject to excise duty in Canada, except refined in the United Kingdom, and certain kinds of binder twine from New Zealand are exempt. The "dumping duty" does not apply also when the difference between the fair market value and the selling price of the goods to the importer in Canada does not exceed five per cent. of their fair market value. It applies, with out any exemption allowance, to articles of a class made in Canada when admitted free of ordinary duty. Discounts and credit terms are taken into consideration.

AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.
In the Commonwealth of Australia no provision is made in the Customs Tariff against dumping, but under the "Australian Industries Preservation Act," passed in 1904, and subsequently amended, it is provided that the importation of goods may be prohibited or restricted if they enter into unfair competition with Australian industries, the preservation of which is advantageous to the Commonwealth, having due regard to the interests of producers, workers, and consumers.

Under the Customs Tariff Act of 1914 of the Union of South Africa, the "dumping duty" is leviable on similar lines to those under the Canadian Act, and here, again, the duty must not in any case exceed 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. In the United States dumping is provided against on quite different lines in an Act which received approval on September 21st, 1916. In this, in the provisions against "Unfair Competition," it is stated that persons importing or assisting to import articles into the United States from any country at prices substantially less (after allowing for freight, duty, etc.) than the market value of the same articles in the country of origin, or in foreign markets to which they are usually exported, are liable to a fine not exceeding \$100,000, or to imprisonment. It is, however, provided in the same section of the Act that the importation of the goods shall have been done with the intention of destroying or injuring an industry in the United States, or of preventing the establishment of an industry in the United States, or of restraining or monopolizing any part of trade and commerce in such articles in the United States.

Power is given in the same Act to any person injured in his business by the importation of such goods, to sue the importer or his agent for threefold the damages sustained, and costs.

an officer who is a serving soldier must not take part in these controversies, or make a publication which has not been approved by the War Office. I am sure the matter is not to end there. History comes along and will require to be informed of all sorts of facts that the public have received from erroneous impressions during the war.

Nothing has impressed me more than the number of points on which our nation has been entirely misled (cheers) in regard to military and naval matters, and I dare say, political matters, in connection with the war. ("Antwerp.") This is a matter in which I personally take a great interest. But I am quite sure that those who are involved in these matters, who wait with patience and allow other people to write books will not be those who suffer most from contemporary histories. As for history, it will not care who came in first. It will have a much broader survey of events. I am quite certain that the proper course for us to take is to publish, when the moment arrives, which need be long delayed, a definite series of publications to be laid on the table of the House of Commons, consisting of authentic documents bearing on naval and military episodes, annotated and explained by the General Staffs of the Army and the Navy, which should provide for the whole nation the raw material, the basic data, to enable fair comment to be made.

There is nothing better than authentic documents. The propriety of such a publication is at present being considered by the Government. We should remember that whatever is disclosed, whatever papers and documents are subsequently produced, will not be documents which throw blame or censure on this or that actor in the great drama which has now closed. They will all be documents which, however you may view them, will only relate to a series of events in which the British race and nation are entitled to take the greatest satisfaction, and in regard to which they may attribute to the actors in these events the highest possible service that has been rendered to this country. (Cheers.)

Sir D. American declared that the answer of the right hon. gentleman was thoroughly unsatisfactory. A charge had been made against an honourable officer. He had no reply. The Army Council had the facts before them, and they did not say a word on his behalf, but allowed the whole question to go to the pallid shades of history.

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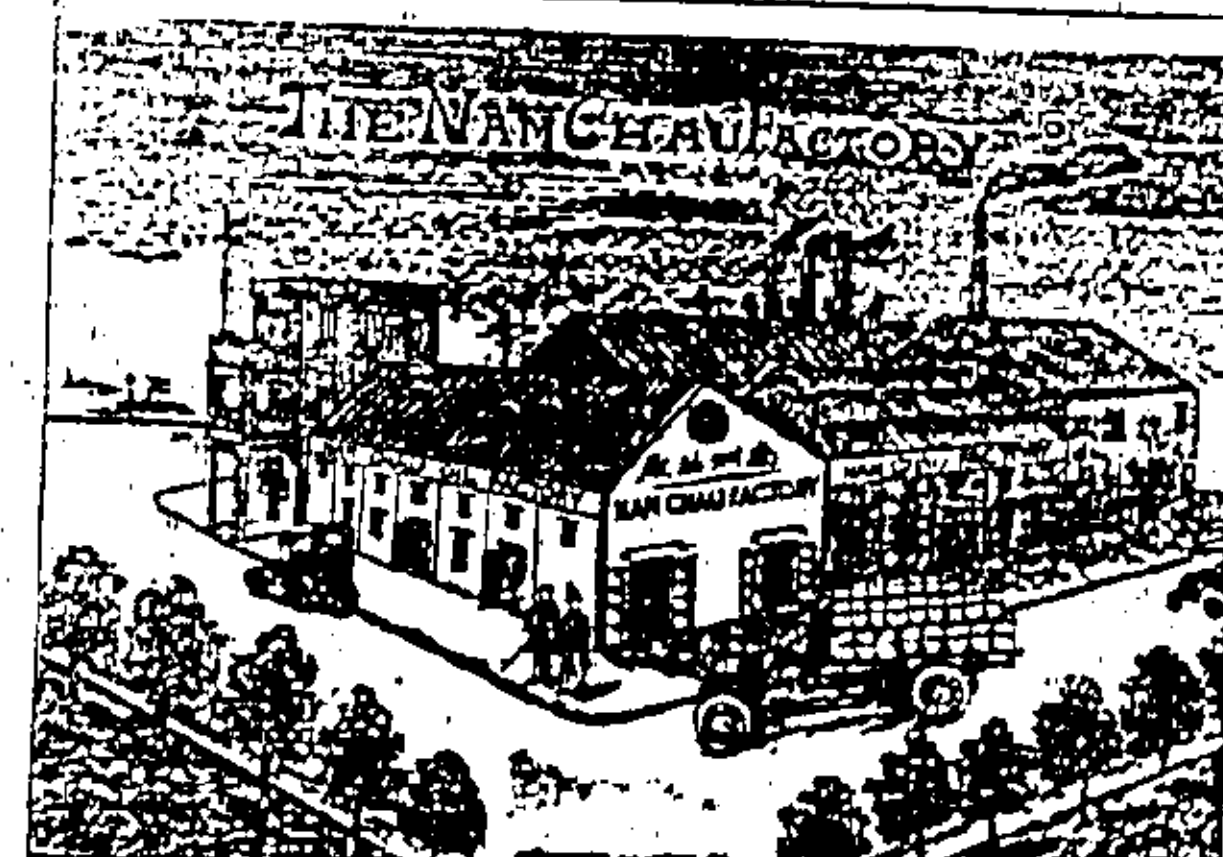
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
24, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU	Friday, 5th Sept., at Noon.
IYO MARU	Friday, 10th Sept., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Early September.
HWAR-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Monday, 15th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 21st Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.
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EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.).

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 222 & 223.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 11th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYU MARU	22,000	Oct. 28th.

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BAILEIA, CALLAO, ARICA.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER
King's Building

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 23rd Sept.
	"SPHINX"	On or about 4th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PORTHOS"	On or about 30th Sept.
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* SHANGHAI... S.S. "DATAVIA"... On or about —

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOUBERT,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Beginning of September.

"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DUBAI and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

"SIAM MARU" ... Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON HANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Friday, 5th September

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd September.

"INDUS MARU" ... Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Sept., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Sept., at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

18,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Nov. 1st.

"CHINA" ... Sept. 11th.

"NILE" ... Oct. 1st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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Ice House Street. Tel. 1943

